


THE SUPPORT AND MONITORING PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE PROGRAMA OF EGRESSES IN THE CITY OF SALVADOR

O PROGRAMA DE APOIO E ACOMPANHAMENTO AOS ADOLESCENTES E JOVENS EGRESSOS NA CIDADE DE SALVADOR

PROGRAMA DE APOYO Y SEGUIMIENTO A ADOLESCENTES Y JÓVENES GRADUADOS EN LA CIUDAD DE SALVADOR

 <https://doi.org/10.56238/sevened2025.029-056>

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ABSTRACT

This article seeks to briefly address the factual and legal situation surrounding the Support and Monitoring Program for adolescents and young people released from prison in the Socio-Educational Assistance Communities (CASE) in the city of Salvador. This essay stems from studies on the topic and aims to reflect on its undeniable relevance in the Brazilian justice system. This exploratory research uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches, aiming to understand the social phenomena studied, particularly through the analysis of data contained in documents from the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Bahia (4th Public Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth, 2nd Public Prosecutor's Office of the Capital). It also highlighted the weakness of the work that should be carried out within the support network, at all stages of contact with adolescents and young people entering the criminal world, whether before, during, or after their release, from the perspective of institutional incompleteness. It was found that other alternatives exist to guarantee the rights of adolescents and young people both during the fulfillment of socio-educational measures involving deprivation of liberty and after their release, which can be implemented to create possibilities for them to have new paths.

Keywords: Adolescence. Youth. Vulnerability. Criminal Act. Socio-Educational Measures. Former Inmates of the Socio-Educational System. Sinase.

RESUMO

Busca-se por meio do presente artigo enfrentar, de maneira sintética, a situação fático-jurídica em que se desenvolve o Programa de Apoio e Acompanhamento aos adolescentes e jovens egressos de medidas socioeducativas privativas de liberdade nas Comunidades de Atendimento Socioeducativo (CASE) no município de Salvador. Este ensaio decorre de estudos sobre o tema e tem como objetivo fazer uma reflexão em face de sua indiscutível atualidade na justiça brasileira. Trata-se de uma pesquisa de abordagem quanti e qualitativa, do tipo exploratório, em que se pretendeu como resultado compreender os fenômenos sociais estudados, notadamente a partir da apreciação dos dados contidos em documentos do Ministério Público do Estado da Bahia (4.ª Promotoria de Justiça da Infância e Juventude, 2.º Promotor de Justiça da Capital). Viu-se também a fragilidade dos trabalhos que deveriam

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ser realizados em rede de atendimento, em todas as fases de contato dos adolescentes e jovens que ingressam no mundo infracional, seja antes, durante ou pós-medida, na perspectiva da incompletude institucional. Verificou-se que outras alternativas existem para a garantia dos direitos dos adolescentes e jovens tanto durante o cumprimento das medidas socioeducativas privativas de liberdade como após o seu desligamento, as quais podem ser implementadas para a criação de possibilidades de terem novos caminhos.

Palavras-chave: Adolescência. Juventude. Vulnerabilidade. Ato Infracional. Medidas Socioeducativas. Egressos do Sistema Socioeducativo. Sinase.

RESUMEN

Este artículo busca abordar brevemente la situación fáctica y jurídica del Programa de Apoyo y Seguimiento para adolescentes y jóvenes excarcelados en las Comunidades de Asistencia Socioeducativa (CASE) de Salvador. Este ensayo se basa en estudios sobre el tema y busca reflexionar sobre su innegable relevancia en el sistema judicial brasileño. Esta investigación exploratoria utiliza enfoques cuantitativos y cualitativos, buscando comprender los fenómenos sociales estudiados, en particular mediante el análisis de datos de documentos del Ministerio Público del Estado de Bahía (4.^a Fiscalía de la Infancia y la Juventud, 2.^a Fiscalía de la Capital). También destacó la debilidad del trabajo que debería realizarse dentro de la red de apoyo, en todas las etapas del contacto con adolescentes y jóvenes que ingresan al mundo de la delincuencia, ya sea antes, durante o después de su liberación, desde la perspectiva de la incompleción institucional. Se constató que existen otras alternativas para garantizar los derechos de los adolescentes y jóvenes, tanto durante el cumplimiento de las medidas socioeducativas que implican privación de libertad como después de su liberación, que pueden implementarse para crear posibilidades para nuevos caminos.

Palabras clave: Adolescencia. Juventud. Vulnerabilidad. Hecho Delictivo. Medidas Socioeducativas. Ex Internos del Sistema Socioeducativo. Sinase.



1 INTRODUCTION

There has been an increase in research on the involvement of adolescents and young people with the practice of infractions, as well as on the effectiveness of accountability through socio-educational measures, which has been providing discussions inside and outside the academic world. However, it is verified that there are few studies directed to ex-offenders and their families with the aim of investigating how the reality of the Ex-Offenders Support and Monitoring Program (PAEG) is configured in a social context of vulnerability, taking as a reference the non-repetition of the practice of infractions or crimes and the feasibility of changes in the conditions of a dignified life.

In this sense, the general objective of this study was to analyze to what extent the actions directed to adolescents and young people carried out by the PAEG in the city of Salvador contribute to their conditions to be reinserted into the social scenario in a dignified way, being able to perform tasks and occupations with a position appropriate to the socially and economically acceptable consumption pattern. so as not to repeat the practice of infractions or crimes.

The specific objectives, in turn, were built from the elements contained in the public documents that account for the reality of the graduates, namely: a) to appreciate the issue of adolescence from their living conditions; b) to identify different conceptions about adolescents in circumstances of infraction practice and their responsibility through socio-educational measures; c) to survey programs and actions developed by the PAEG, in the post-measure period, carried out in the state of Bahia and more specifically in Salvador; d) to identify advances and difficulties faced by the PAEG in the development of its activities, in view of the public functions that are directed to them; e) to analyze the public documents involving adolescents and young people who have left socio-educational measures to verify how the PAEG was being developed in the state of Bahia and what were the impacts of the socio-educational measure adopted on the lives of the graduates; f) to analyze the impact of the PAEG, especially regarding the repetition of the practice of infractions and/or criminal acts of adolescents and young people who have left socio-educational measures.

2 METHODOLOGY

In this study, we sought to understand the development of the Egress Support and Monitoring Program (PAEG) and its repercussions on the lives of adolescents, young people and their families. It was necessary to understand the structural reality of the public service

provided by the State of Bahia regarding the program in question between the years 2016 and 2022. To this end, public documents contained in administrative procedures of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Bahia were analyzed, specifically from the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth, of the 2nd Prosecutor's Office, which monitor the development of the aforementioned program.

This need for knowledge about the potential of the PAEG is due to its importance as an instrument of state public policy with specific direction to ensure the social insertion of adolescents and/or young people after the fulfillment of a socio-educational measure depriving them of liberty, in conditions such that they can return to live in society and no longer repeat the practices of infractions and/or criminal acts.

It was intended, from this work, to contribute to the instances of protection and socio-educational assistance to review their practices, since they are in dissonance with the need for social inclusion of adolescents and young people who have served socio-educational measures depriving of liberty.

Thus, the research focused on analyzing the theme of the policy of special protection of adolescents in the period after the fulfillment of socio-educational measures depriving of liberty in national academic and scientific productions, with emphasis on the Support and Monitoring Program for Former Students.

The context in which the adolescents and young people who were graduated, as well as their families, in the period prior to engagement in the PAEG and during the follow-up was investigated, which is why they are the subjects of the research in question.

The need to appropriate current ideas regarding the conceptions of adolescence, youth, the perpetrator of an infraction and the social context in which they are inserted was forced. This context is configured as exclusion by the criterion of pauperization in the fulfillment of socio-educational measures, especially in the post-measure period, when there must be monitoring by the program in question with the due guarantee of their fundamental rights.

The subjects of the research are adolescents and young people from the Child and Adolescent Foundation (FUNDAC), from the deprivation/restriction of liberty units, as well as their families and the public agents of this institution.

The initial step for the realization of this exploratory study was the investigation of the universe to be researched. Then, based on bibliographic and documentary research, the essay was focused on the specific situation of the PAEG scenario in a context of social

vulnerability of the public that supports and accompanies. In this context, it was also investigated what has been done to enable the transformations of the social conditions of those recipients of the program so that they have a life that allows a dignified coexistence in society, ensuring that entry into the criminal world is no longer an alternative.

As for its general objective, the research has an exploratory character, as it seeks to provide greater familiarity with the problem to make it explicit and build hypotheses (Gil, 2014).

A qualitative approach was used to the extent that the research allowed the global analysis of the Support and Monitoring Program for Egress in the state of Bahia and its dynamic relationship with the social context from the perspective of implementing special protection policies in favor of adolescents and young people, enabling their social inclusion of these subjects.

The qualitative research allowed the understanding of the social phenomena around the theme. For Godoi et al. (2010), "qualitative data are representations of human acts and expressions", because, as stated by Minayo and Sanches (1993), research works with the universe of meanings, motives, aspirations, values, beliefs, representations, habits, attitudes and opinions.

The knowledge that was intended to be produced is historically and geographically situated, although contemporary, carried out in Bahia and with elements of the special protection policy visualized in that state, especially in its capital.

The sources of data for the research were public documents inserted in the database of the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth, 2nd Prosecutor of Justice, of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Bahia, to which the researcher had access due to his status as Prosecutor. These data are preserved and ensured by the Information Protection Law and were rigorously treated, preserving the subjects, which in this case are adolescents, young people, their families and other agents of the Socio-Educational System and the PAEG, since the researcher's interest was to analyze the procedural elements that configure the investigations contained in the administrative procedures for monitoring public policies carried out by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

In this sense, the Public Prosecutor's Office, under the terms of article 127 of the Federal Constitution, is a permanent institution, essential to the State's jurisdictional function, and is responsible for defending the legal order, the democratic regime and the inalienable social and individual interests (Brasil, [2018]). It is, therefore, a permanent institution, whose

function is to defend and supervise the application of laws, representing the interests of society; ensure respect for constitutional rights by the public authorities and the guarantee of services of public relevance guaranteed in the Constitution, having among its institutional functions that of promoting civil inquiry and public civil action for the protection of public and social property, the environment and other diffuse and collective interests.

Likewise, the Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Bahia (Complementary Law No. 11, of January 18, 1996) establishes in its article 72, IV, "c", that, among the institutional functions, under the terms of the applicable legislation, is to promote the civil inquiry and the public civil action for the protection of inalienable individual interests, diffuse and collective related to indigenous communities, the family, children, adolescents, the elderly, ethnic minorities, consumers and the disabled (Bahia, 1996).

Resolution No. 21, of November 23, 2020, of the Special Body of the College of Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Bahia, in its article 1, item LXII, assigned to the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth, 2nd Prosecutor of Justice, the defense of diffuse and collective rights in the area of infractions, acting judicially and extrajudicially, and the inspection of socio-educational units (in open environments and deprivation/restriction of liberty) and the Specialized Police Station and Public Service (Bahia, 2020).

It can be seen, therefore, that the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth, specifically in the figure of the 2nd Prosecutor of Justice, has the attribution of carrying out the inspection of the units of deprivation and restriction of liberty socio-educational measures, as well as those of open environment, and of instituting administrative procedures to investigate irregularities, and may, among other measures, Carry out visits to the spaces with the preparation of reports, request documents, listen to public agents, adolescents, young people, family members, etc., with the main purpose of monitoring the regularity of the public service provided.

It should be emphasized that the researcher is part of the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth of the District of Salvador as the 2nd Prosecutor of Justice, having the attributions related to extrajudicial action in the monitoring of the Internment, Semi-Liberty and Center of Measures in Open Environment Units of the Capital. Therefore, it conducts the administrative procedures in question, which are generally public and for this reason allows access to such documents, which is why it is understood that authorization from another authority is not necessary for the use of these documents. On the other hand, since the research modality was based on these public documents, there was no submission to the

Ethics Committee of the Catholic University of Salvador, the educational institution to which the original version of the present essay was submitted.

Considering the content of the research, four administrative procedures were carried out within the scope of the State Public Prosecutor's Office.

The Representative of the Public Ministry was unable to hear the adolescents and young people who had been released for the years 2016 to 2021, and few were heard for the year 2022, because few correct addresses and telephone numbers were informed, demonstrating that the PAEG was not aware of the location and how to keep in touch with the graduates. In addition, some deaths of ex-offenders were identified, and in other cases adolescents and young people did not want to appear before the ministerial body, even though they had received the appropriate invitations, which did not require attendance.

In the present study, we sought to understand the reality of being an adolescent and young person in Brazil in a context of compliance with socio-educational measures and later insertion in the Support and Monitoring Program for Egress. The complexity of the theme of adolescence and being young was then identified, a fact that highlights the reality that there are different adolescents, who should not be distinguished by their greater social ascension in the context of guaranteeing rights.

It was also investigated the social space occupied by adolescents included in the Support and Monitoring Program for Former Students, their origins and contexts of family experiences, which are characterized by the scenario of poverty, with little inclusion in the agenda of public policies, in such a way that alternatives were allowed to many who engage in the infraction.

As can be seen, the object of the proposed study, due to its social repercussion, is extremely complex in terms of the level of depth to know it, thus requiring qualitative research.

Knowledge is not supposed to be neutral to the extent that it is strongly influenced by the researcher's pre-understandings and by the political proposal of the work, which is the implementation of public policies to ensure the fulfillment of the social rights of adolescents and/or young people who have left socio-educational measures restricting freedom, which is the statement that guided the theoretical construction. With this, it is not intended to affirm that the researcher has dispensed with the necessary care with the demonstration of his ideas, but the methodological concern was not fetishistic, always privileging the pragmatic possibilities of discovery and its applicability, even if at the expense of methodological purity (Feyerabend, 2007).



It should also be noted that not only the demonstration through the more traditional methods of legal reasoning (dogmatic legal rationality) was prioritized, not so much because of the author's disbelief in the possibilities of these methods, but also because of the greater acceptance that the ideas thus exposed will receive in legal and social circles if zetetic knowledge is added, a fact that will enhance their applicability. Thus, when that form of structuring reasoning proved to be insufficient, the researcher used other forms, notably hermeneutics and rhetoric.

It is believed that the supremacy of the method or of a certain method should not exist. In order to measure this fact, the scientific method was not stopped to demonstrate the content of the research.

The concreteness of the studies lacked a comparison of what was visualized in the reported documents, which allowed a more detailed analysis of the scope of the social insertion of adolescents and young people who had left the prison, and the non-repetition of the practice of infractions.

Thus, in order to understand the problem contained in the research, a study was carried out on the PAEG and the effects of the public policy of special protection that is intended to be implemented in the lives of adolescents and young people in situations of personal and social risk. We looked at the reality of the fulfillment of the program during the reported period, analyzing the hearings of those adolescents, young people and family members who appeared before the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Childhood and Youth Justice and answered the questions, giving an account of the reality of support for ex-offenders and its repercussion of social inclusion in the lives of each one of them in the axes of education, professionalization, referral to work, health, sports and leisure, not to mention the non-repetition of the practice of an infraction and/or crime at this stage of life.

3 DEVELOPMENT

3.1 RESULTS

It is therefore necessary to assess the effectiveness of the Program for Support and Monitoring of Egress (PAEG) in view of what is recommended by the National System of Socio-Educational Assistance (Sinase), in line with the dictates of the Federal Constitution, the Sinase Law (Law No. 12,594, of January 18, 2012) and the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA).

The National System of Socio-Educational Assistance, in relation to the parameters of pedagogical management, technical monitoring and socio-educational parameters, establishes the following:

6. PARAMETERS OF PEDAGOGICAL MANAGEMENT IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL CARE

[...]

6.2.4. Technical monitoring

[...] Socio-educational assistance programs should facilitate access and offer – advised or directed by the technical staff – individual psychosocial care with regular frequency, group care, family care, activities to reestablish and maintain family ties, access to legal assistance to adolescents and their families within the Rights Guarantee System and optional follow-up for ex-offenders (Brasil, 2006d, p. 62).

6.3. Socio-educational parameters

The parameters of the socio-educational action are organized by the following strategic axes: institutional and pedagogical support; ethnic-racial, gender and sexual orientation diversity; culture, sports and leisure; health; school; professionalization/work/social security; family and community and safety. Thus, in detailing these parameters, it will be described, initially, those common to all entities and/or programs that carry out socio-educational measures and provisional internment, and then those specific to each modality of socio-educational care (Brasil, 2006b, p. 63).

Once the parameters of pedagogical management have been offered, the satisfaction of such requirements is assessed, considering the character of the socio-educational measure.

3.1.1 Identification data of socio-learners and graduates

The documents contained in Administrative Procedure No. 1 allowed the conclusion that the adolescents and young people were complying with socio-educational measures between the ages of 13 and 20 years old. Therefore, they started in this criminal world at an early age, and few of them benefited from the support and monitoring of the PAEG.

Administrative Procedure No. 2, on the other hand, clarified that young people between 15 and 23 years of age had access to the PAEG, based on the list sent by the Child and Adolescent Foundation (FUNDAC) in October 2022. This finding demonstrates the disparity between those adolescents under 17 years of age when they did not exercise the faculty of the aforementioned support and follow-up, to the extent that only 1 adolescent of



15 years of age, 3 of 16 years of age and 4 of 17 years of age, out of a total of 93 who participated in the PAEG, were monitored by the program.

It was observed that most of those who were serving socio-educational measures depriving liberty and of those who had been released were brown or black. Also, most of the socio-learners who were serving socio-educational measures depriving them of liberty in the years 2019 and 2022 had not completed elementary school 2. In relation to the graduates, they were in high school, without completion. It was then seen that both the socio-learners, in the period prior to the fulfillment of the deprivation/restriction of liberty measures, and the ex-offenders, in the post-measure period, were out of school. All the adolescents and young people interviewed, in turn, were of Brazilian nationality.

3.1.2 Economic conditions of socio-learners and graduates

It was visualized with the data and the experience of the researcher that the socio-students and the graduates lived in an economic situation of pauperism, due to the vulnerability in having access to basic rights that would allow a dignified life.

The socio-learners and graduates, according to the investigation, when they worked, were victims of underemployment, developing work activities that did not guarantee their labor rights or employment relationships.

It was found that they lived in a context of social vulnerability and social discrimination, both by the society that excludes them and by the State, at its three levels – Union, Member State and Municipality – which do not implement the basic public policies, assistance and special protection, necessary for their inclusion with other perspectives of achieving their possibilities beyond the marginalization they are forced to live.

It is understood that, even though they live in society, socio-learners and graduates are treated as if they lived on their margins, labeled as "juvenile offenders". It is no coincidence that their social exclusion is due to the fact that, because they are part of an environment of social vulnerability, they do not have the opportunity to compete on equal terms with the privileged segments of society.

They live, therefore, in an environment in which individualism and the incentive to have, to the detriment of being, have predominated, with the increasing importance of the need for consumption as a way of suggesting their social ascension. In which these aspects are measured, the lives of adolescents and young people who comply with socio-educational measures depriving/restricting liberty and of ex-prisoners are very precarious, not being



graced, in principle, with the right to ascend socially, especially in the neoliberal context, of a capitalist system.

There was no news that adolescents and young people who had ex-offenders had jobs earning minimum wage, on the contrary, they receive salaries that do not provide conditions to survive with dignity.

Of the young ex-prisoners who were not in the prison system, the others lived with the most varied family arrangements, with houses located in the peripheries in deplorable living conditions.

The perceived wages, although the answer has been diverse, suggesting a large part perceive 1 to 3 minimum wages, it seems, in the real world, that they are not enough to satisfy economic needs. An aspect that needs to be investigated.

It can be seen, according to Silva et al. (1992), that families, as well as ex-offenders, accentuate, swell the industrial reserve army, remain as guardians of the capitalist system that keeps them in a condition of inertia, passivity and unproductivity, because they do not have access to consumer goods. This increases the number of those who enter the world of trafficking, easily co-opted, in the face of expectations of faster and more massive incomes in a context of life in which this is the reality available to many.

3.1.3 Family dynamics

The family breakdown in the families of the ex-offenders is quite significant. Most parents do not live together, and in many cases the responsibility of upbringing, including expenses, is borne only by the mother.

The economic aspect contributes to family breakdown, providing an environment of insecurity, dissatisfaction, imbalance and distrust. All this, combined with the environment of the periphery in which they live, sounds like a real bomb being set up to explode at any moment in the lives of these people.

Generally, mothers raise their children alone and have to go out to work and receive small wages, which are not enough to cover the family's expenses. This generates for family members a significant environment in which absence, emotional fragility with losses, lack of affection, understanding and affection prevail that the "no's" of the life suffered make it impossible for them to have new perspectives in their homes.

Although they live in a situation of misery in many cases, with sacrifices of an existence, caused by the lack of implementation of emancipatory public policies and by the



strengthening of the neoliberal economic regime of the Minimal State in which these people are denied conditions to experience a peaceful, safe and comfortable life, it is verified that, even living in this turbulent environment, The relationship in the family group is of significant importance to the children. This context, in several situations, makes them enter the criminal world as a way of replacing the father figure in the plan to support their families and themselves, in the logic of reality that their living allows.

The socio-learners and graduates, as seen, largely live in an environment of family breakdown and are out of school, without jobs, having to resort to "odd jobs", small jobs without a formal contract, which does not allow them an income that provides them with a life in conditions of dignity.

Most of the graduates come from socially disorganized families, from broken homes, living in a situation of extreme poverty, and this family breakdown is the result of a social, economic and political order that creates an environment conducive to destructuring.

The data show that they generally live in neighborhoods without infrastructure, with precarious housing and with a predominance of the population in conditions of social vulnerability.

In a peripheral community, where the chances of work are small and with fragile references that they will be able to rise through work, this makes many end up spending more time on the streets, coming into direct contact with other adolescents and young people who are already involved in the practices of activities considered antisocial, known as "galleros", "juvenile offenders", "adolescents in conflict with the law", "marginals", mistaken expressions that do not allow a more accurate analysis of this complex situation.

Life on the streets, in the context of the practices of infractions, does not allow one to grant value to work, because in the panorama in which they live, they seek only to survive with minimum conditions, not having access to any type of regular employment. Thus, on a daily basis, they move away from school, spacing out their laps at home and acquiring an autonomy that leads them to gradually abandon the family, replaced by the new "partners" or "partners", as they are called.

It is known that some factors contribute to the insertion of adolescents and young people in the criminal world, highlighting the difficult economic situation in which they find themselves, having in return a whole stimulus that one will only be someone worthy of note if one has certain assets, a fact that will not happen in the existential context of these families



in principle. This fact leads to some destructures and fragilities of the figures of the parents, implying revolts and aggressiveness in such spaces.

The multiple deprivations felt by the ex-offenders in the family and community environment in which they live, with the absence of affection and the need to see the basic conditions satisfied, make them, from an early age, think about their own survival and move away from family life, allowing themselves to be influenced by friends on the streets who are already involved in the criminal world. In several situations, adolescents and young people start to have their lives in the criminal world by themselves, and their parents no longer have influence over them, even though this influence was already small.

The lives on the streets of adolescents and young people, with the practice of infractions, make them return to socio-educational units or go to the prison system, because this has been the easier way to deal with the problem than the implementation of public policies that allow their citizen emancipation.

3.1.4 The passage of adolescents and young people in the CASEs

Adolescents from the capital and the interior who have committed infractions are sent, after judgment by the competent judge, to comply with socio-educational measures of internment and semi-freedom in the units of the Socio-Educational Service Communities (CASEs) in Salvador, after selecting the unit that has a vacancy and that best suits the case.

It is verified that adolescents, between 16 and 19 years of age, who comply with socio-educational measures depriving and restricting liberty, are generally brown and black, with a marked absence of the figure of fathers, with mothers being the main providers of the homes.

Administrative Procedure No. 1 of the 4th Prosecutor's Office for Children and Youth showed that most of the socio-learners were attending elementary school 1, which indicates the distortion of grade *versus* age, characterized by the fragility of the education they receive within their life context. No wonder, more than 50% were not attending classes before the deprivation of liberty, a fact that clearly indicates the vulnerability in which they found themselves.

The data provided in the aforementioned procedure also showed that most adolescents and young people who were serving socio-educational measures were aged between 16 and 18 years, with 72% of the universe surveyed in 2019 and 78% in 2022.

Law No. 9,394, of December 20, 1996, Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education (LDB), recommends that basic education will be developed at the elementary and

secondary levels, and more objectively in relation to elementary education, it will last 9 years, starting at six years, according to article 24, item II, article 31, items I, II, III, IV and V, art. 32 and art. 35, items I, II, III and IV (Brazil, [2023b]).

As a consequence, elementary education is directed, under normal conditions, to people between 6 and 14 years old, and high school will last three years, starting in the same way at 15 years of age.

The reading of the data contained in Administrative Procedure No. 1 allows us to conclude that the socio-students who comply with socio-educational measures depriving them of liberty are not completing elementary school II, even at the age of 14, and are behind in school. The same should be said in relation to high school, which should be started at 15 years old and completed at 17 years of age. In 2022, as can be seen from the previous reading of the aforementioned procedure, only 29%, with a preponderant age between 16 and 18 years old, were taking course, a fact that demonstrates, by the cross-section, that 71% in this second period of analysis had an educational unevenness inappropriate to their age.

According to Amaral (2014):

[...] At least 70% of adolescents in an act of infraction are out of school. They are young people who are cared for only by their mothers, who bear all the responsibility for the family, for the house. Generally, it is that person who is a maid, who leaves in the morning and only returns at night. There is no effective family monitoring. The adolescent says he goes to school in the morning, for example, when he goes, but has no other activity in another shift. So, he takes advantage and goes for a "walk", as they say, and then they commit robberies, theft of cell phones, vehicles, robbery of buses, but, mainly, drug trafficking.

Another aspect to be considered concerns the work carried out before entering the world of the infraction, which indicates that the socio-learners reported that 88% in 2019 and 40% in 2022 worked in a period prior to the fulfillment of the socio-educational measure depriving/restricting liberty. This already gives rise to a concern in relation to the 2022 period, to be investigated with other researches, regarding the crossing of information between school dropout and non-insertion in the labor market, seen above, considering that 58% at the age corresponding to the beginning of the work phase, between 16 and 18 years of age, were out of school, while 60% were not working.

The Federal Constitution, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent and the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT – Decree-Law No. 5,452/1943) provide that, from the age



of 16, adolescents will be able to enter the labor market, with some prohibitions in relation to certain activities. Below this age group, learning activities can only be developed from 14 years of age, as seen below:

Federal Constitution

Art. 7 The rights of urban and rural workers, in addition to others aimed at improving their social condition, are:

[...]

XXXIII - prohibition of night, dangerous or unhealthy work for minors under eighteen years of age and of any work for minors under sixteen years of age, except as apprentices, from fourteen years of age; (Brazil, [2018]).

Statute of the Child and Adolescent

Article 60. Any work for minors under fourteen years of age is prohibited, except as apprentices (Brasil, [2023a]).

Consolidation of Labor Laws

Article 403. Any work for minors under sixteen years of age is prohibited, except as apprentices, from the age of fourteen. Sole Paragraph. The work of minors may not be carried out in places that are harmful to their education, physical, psychological, moral and social development, and at times and places that do not allow them to attend school (Brasil, 1943).

The data related to insertion in the labor market show that, in reality, the socio-learners, in social inequality, are out of school, submitting to underemployment and/or entering the world of the infraction, co-opted by the stimuli that such spaces can provide, in view of the most varied absences they experience.

An interesting aspect concerns the confirmation of the answer regarding the work carried out previously and when they were asked what they would be. It can be seen that the numbers are not harmonious with the relative numbers in the ministerial procedure in question. When asked how many worked in 2019, 88% reported that they worked, but the data collected in another part of the survey do not match this information. In relation to the year 2022, 60% of the socio-learners reported that they did not work, and when asked about the work carried out prior to the fulfillment of the socio-educational measures, 42% stated that they did not work, which indicates the need for a certain reserve in the analysis of the data, being suggestive of reality.

The aforementioned ministerial administrative procedure also clarifies that most socio-learners had access to professionalization in 2019 and 2022, respectively 70% and 80%, but adherence, that is, identification with the courses taken, corresponded to only 40% and 70%



in each period. This suggests that professional training courses are not adapted to the personal and professional preferences of adolescents and young people, in view of their life histories, in the preparation of the Individual Service Plans (PIA) of each of them by the technical teams of the deprivation of liberty socio-educational care units (CASEs).

Thus, the comparison of the professional training courses desired by the socio-learners is not in line with the majority of the courses offered at CASE-Salvador, as there are no courses in mechanics, electricians, buildings, nor partnerships with soccer clubs so that some socio-learners desirous of this practice as professionals can have access to such a possibility in life. All this without forgetting to mention those related to *software* developer, home painter, building maintenance, locksmith, plumber, seamstress, electrician, etc.

3.1.5 Referral to the PAEG

The Egress Support and Monitoring Program (PAEG) is responsible, within the structure of the Child and Adolescent Foundation (FUNDAC), for supporting and accompanying adolescents who have left socio-educational measures depriving them of liberty.

It is verified that only young people between 15 and 23 years of age are assisted by the program, which indicates a certain fragility of the service in relation to adolescents. It was previously seen that most of the graduates are brown and black.

The analysis of the development of the PAEG activities with the ex-offenders demonstrates little effectiveness with regard to social insertion, provided that they have a dignified life and do not repeat the practice of an infraction or enter the world of crime.

The PAEG fails in terms of the insertion of graduates in the regular school system, to the extent that 75% were not studying at the time of the survey, as well as the majority (87.5%) had not been able to complete high school at an age that should have already happened.

The PAEG also fails in terms of enabling access to basic rights, because, according to the graduates, this support that should be in partnership with the multiple institutions did not have the satisfaction of basic policies concerning education, health, work, housing, culture and leisure. Also in this sense, the graduates reported that most were not being monitored by the service network, that is, something around 50%.

The graduates reported, at the level of 87.5%, that the PAEG did not visit their families, which demonstrated the lack of support for people who need them, in view of the state of



vulnerability and the strengthening of bonds that need to occur between the graduates and their families.

In addition, the PAEG also fails in the sense that 85.71% of the ex-offenders reported that activities of the aforementioned program that supported them were not carried out, a fact notorious in view of the prevailing needs in this phase of dismissal from the socio-educational measure deprivation of liberty.

The PAEG also fails with regard to the satisfaction of the professionalization and work axes, to the extent that 62.5% of the respondents attested that they were not referred to professional courses, while 87.5% reported that they were not referred to the job market, and 37.5% informed that they were not working. In addition, it was seen that the graduates who were working reported that they did not have a job and a formal contract, on the contrary, they illustrated that they were underemployed.

The graduates also showed that they would like the socio-educational measures to allow them to have access to rights such as health, education, work, housing, etc., something they did not have, which clearly demonstrates the unequal world in which they lived and live.

The PAEG fails to form bonds with the ex-offenders and their families, to the extent that 75% of the services are maintained only by the indirect and cold telephone route, something that weakens the development of joint actions.

Speaking of fragility in the formation of bonds, the PAEG, according to the graduates, made most of the contacts with the socio-learners in the final phase of the measure (75%), when they were already leaving, a fact that makes it impossible to adhere to the program further. As if this were not enough, 87.5% of the graduates reported that they did not receive face-to-face visits by PAEG agents during the post-measure period.

On the other hand, also according to the report of the graduates, 87.5% reported that they were not referred to cultural, sports and leisure activities, which demonstrates yet another failure in guaranteeing the rights of adolescents and young people who are disconnecting from the socio-educational measure depriving them of liberty.

The situation is no different in the health axis, as 100% of the graduates reported that they were not referred by the PAEG to the health care network and/or had facilitated such care, especially considering all the harm to mental health that the deprivation of liberty entails.

The data collected in Administrative Procedure No. 2 show that 51.61% committed crimes during this period and entered the criminal system. Likewise, 12.9% of the ex-offenders reiterated the practice of an infraction.



The data also show that the comparison of the years 2016 to 2022 allowed the verification that 93 adolescents or young people were monitored by the PAEG, and of this total 52 of them focused on the repetition of the practice of infractions or crimes, analyzed cumulatively, which corresponds to 55.91% of the universe of ex-offenders, demonstrating the fragility of the program's support and monitoring.

Another piece of news testifies against the program in question: 7 young people from this universe of PAEG graduates were still imprisoned in a public jail or in a penal complex in the period surveyed, or are in an open regime, which represents 7.52% of the number.

Of the universe of 93 ex-offenders, 6 of them received a release permit during this period from 2016 to 2022, which represents 6.45% of the total.

On the other hand, this universe of graduates includes the death of 23 of them, which implies 24.73% of deaths in the universe that was monitored by the PAEG, indicating the significant fallibility of the performance of intersectoral policies in favor of these adolescents and young people, as well as the increase in suffering to their families due to the absence of the State when they needed it most.

Another alarming point is that in all the lists sent by the PAEG, year by year, the names of the graduates did not coincide, which suggests that each year new participants were inserted, with no continuity with those of the previous year. Something that deserves to be investigated.

4 CONCLUSION

The research carried out with the ex-offenders of the deprivation/restrictive socio-educational measures of liberty in view of the development of support and monitoring activities carried out by the PAEG of FUNDAC showed weaknesses in achieving the social insertion of the favored public, which is adolescents and young people disconnected from the aforementioned system, as well as their families.

In order to measure this aspect, it should be noted that what was assessed in the documents contained in the administrative proceedings of the Public Prosecutor's Office allowed us to point out a diagnosis of the aforementioned problem, with the main interest of raising questions and forming new political consciences in the resolution of such demands.

The investigation allowed the demonstration of the fulfillment of the objectives, as well as the confirmation of the hypotheses and assumptions of the study, as well as



recommendations for future studies based on the results achieved from the limitations of the work.

The study achieved its general objective as it investigated whether the actions directed to adolescents and young people by the Support and Monitoring Program for Former Offenders in Salvador were enabling transformations in relationships and life dynamics that contribute (or not) to the non-repetition of the practice of infractions and/or crimes and possible advances after institutional dismissal.

The itinerary followed with the purpose of achieving the objective outlined above was also achieved, since from a qualitative research: a) it presented conceptions about adolescents in circumstances of committing an infraction, their responsibility through the socio-educational measure and the support in the post-measure period carried out in the state of Bahia; b) analyzed the public documents involving adolescents and young people who had left the school to verify how the Support and Monitoring Programs were being developed in the state of Bahia, with regard to the socio-educational process implemented during the period 2016 to 2022.

The first hypothesis was confirmed, as the analysis of the data and results showed that the functioning of the institutions that should develop the Support Program for Adolescents and Young People Egressed from Socio-Educational Measures in the capital of Bahia did not fulfill their obligations as they should, not fulfilling them in the reality of the municipality of Salvador, and doing so in a bureaucratic, fragmented way and without developing all the educational practices and social insertion in the reality of the state, through its foundation in charge of the development of the aforementioned program, which is FUNDAC.

The second hypothesis was also proven on the fact that the Support and Monitoring Program for Adolescents and Young People Who Have Graduated from Socio-Educational Measures developed in the state of Bahia, and not developed in the municipality of Salvador, greatly affects the life of the social segment for which it is intended, to the detriment of the desired social insertion, outlined in the national legislation, as well as contributing to the strong repetition of infraction and/or criminal acts.

It is hoped that the problems highlighted here will be identified accurately, forming an agenda in which they are included, formulating alternatives that will allow the best decision-making and that these are reflected in public policies that consider in a more proactive way, beyond the discourses, the adolescents and young people who have left the socio-



educational measures and their families, within this marginal world in which they were placed, but to which they belong, insofar as they live in society, and not outside it.

It is important to consider the realities of people such as adolescents and young people who have left and their families who are in a context of vulnerability and do not have the capacity to satisfy basic needs, especially in underdeveloped countries such as Brazil, which has been welcoming neoliberalism as a guide for the capitalist regime, enriching a minority while the others fill queues for those deprived of their rights. In a perspective of a Minimal State, which forgets human beings in need of public policies to emancipate themselves and access other levels beyond the degradation they experience day by day.

It is verified that there is a Support and Monitoring Program for Adolescents and Young People Released from Socio-Educational Measures Deprivation of Liberty, called PAEG, under the responsibility of the State of Bahia, which adopts inefficient, inadequate and, why not say, harmful practices, due to the fact that they do not achieve the purpose of contributing to the social insertion of its target audience in a context that privileges education, health, professionalization, insertion in the world of work, cultural, sports and leisure practices, a fact that greatly contributes to the repetition of infractions and/or criminal practices.

The adolescents and young people who accepted to participate in the PAEG were usually participating in a game of scenes in which the one who presents the proposal for support and monitoring of the graduates is fully aware that they will not meet such demands and will create an expectation of satisfaction of needs, which will not happen.

Adolescents and young people who have left the world return to the "big world", as they say, with a proposal for support and accompaniment that is little realized, and find a totally excluding economic reality in the unequal and vulnerable world in which they live. It is verified that the speeches given by agents of the State in relation to the care of socio-learners and graduates, presenting new proposals to solve their problems in the theoretical plane and to the unsuspecting, allows the feeling that they are really impactful actions, but reality demonstrates that, as long as the social dimensions of human lives are relegated to the background, There will be more and more human beings co-opted by the environment of crime.

The investigation revealed that the practices developed by the PAEG with adolescents and young people were not very effective, even considered inefficient, inadequate, alienating, not solving their social issues and only serving as a consolation to adults who imagine that there is a government program meeting the needs of this target audience, with the purpose



of being more charitable than insertion in a society in conditions to ascend with equality in the process of competition to have a better life, with their basic needs met.

With regard to the PAEG, some considerations are presented that would contribute to an improvement in the support and monitoring of adolescents and young people who have left socio-educational measures depriving them of liberty. First, it is believed that the service needs to be considered a priority within the scope of FUNDAC, identified as a very important policy to be developed with those who have left the deprivation and restriction of liberty measures, as well as with their families, during the period of dismissal, in order to carry out activities that allow the social ascension of the segment served and the non-repetition of practices of infractions and/or crimes.

The PAEG should provide its care in a comprehensive way, starting its approach to reception as soon as the adolescents and young people begin to comply with the socio-educational measures, whether they are semi-freedom, or total or provisional internment, when it will be demonstrated how their support and monitoring will be carried out after dismissal, with the gains for those who participate. It can be seen, therefore, that the PAEG should support and accompany all adolescents and young people who want to participate in the aforementioned program, whether they come from semi-liberty or from total and/or provisional internment, a fact that does not currently happen, as only those who have come from full internment measures can be contemplated, which is a flagrant violation of what is recommended in the current legislation.

In order to carry out the proper follow-up, the PAEG must have the structure of personnel and services that allows it to support and monitor the graduates in all cities of Bahia, because, as far as the research emerged, there are only agents working in the state capital and in Feira de Santana, which is unreasonable, since, adolescents and young people from all municipalities of Bahia and other units of the Federation are sent to the units of Salvador and Feira de Santana, who start to comply with the measures in these places for the most varied reasons. Thus, the number of agents in the PAEG should be increased in various regionalized units in the state of Bahia, with an adequate service structure, in the sense that they can provide quality care, with the possibility of providing an effective transformation in the lives of such vulnerable people, a fact that does not happen today, relying on resources from the State and through agreements signed with the Municipalities and possible investments by companies that would be exempt and/or use of resources from



the Fund for Childhood and Adolescence to be used for projects with adolescents and young people in situations of personal and social risk.

It is believed that personal care should be provided to graduates and their families, with insertion in the axes of education, professionalization, work, health, culture, sports, leisure, housing, being met with the relevance that the needs justify.

Regarding the axes of realization of rights, it is understood that the support and monitoring of graduates should be carried out as effectively as possible, considering the subjects involved, their stories, dreams, needs and potentialities, so that they can be inserted in school, with quality and attractive teaching, for example.

With regard to the professionalization issue, it is necessary to consider what is stated by the graduate and his family members in the Individual Service Plan to identify which course best serves that individual, which will allow him to enter the labor market in training that the aforementioned market needs.

The ex-prisoner will need work to be able to have access to consumer goods, which is why the State must establish partnerships so that they allow their insertion in the labor market, in decent employment conditions, with the main purpose that they do not have to resort to underemployment or the world of crime.

It is worth noting that the deprivation of liberty causes damage to the mental and/or emotional health of the ex-offenders, a fact that needs to be closely considered by the PAEG in the sense that it needs to form partnerships, in the context of institutional incompleteness, with the most varied institutions, including the health systems of the municipalities, so that they can provide care to this segment of the population and their families in a dignified manner.

Another challenge that gives rise to the vulnerability of the graduates concerns the lack of strengthening of activities aimed at sports, leisure and culture, which would provide their insertion in society in conditions of access to life goods that will contribute to the improvement of physical and mental health, in addition to allowing a new social coexistence with other parameters.

It is worth noting that the economic situation of adolescents, young ex-offenders and their families needs to be on the agenda of public policies, because as long as this is not properly considered with the seriousness that the case requires, adolescents will continue to take to the streets, in this process of survival strategy.



Thus, one cannot lose sight of the peripheral places where these young people live and the inhumane dwellings in which they live, a fact that needs to be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, with the adoption of appropriate measures by the agencies acting in support and monitoring to, in partnership with other entities, extirpate this terrible evil in which the ex-prisoners and their families live.

In addition, the formation of "gangs" of young people has been seen in the context of the communities, largely due to the weakening of family relationships, a fact that requires interventions to take care of the strengthening of these relationships through, for example, restorative practices, not only with regard to those who have already started in the infractions, but also, and with greater emphasis, in relation to those who have not yet started, which may provide some new perspectives regarding the absorption of new principles and values that will allow a better family life.

It is also understood that activities should be carried out with the families to identify their real demands and seek support through articulated actions with the most varied partners, public or private, for the satisfaction of non-negotiable human rights.

It is seen, therefore, that several actions need to be carried out by the PAEG so that it can fulfill its mission, in order to guarantee the full protection of adolescents and young people who have left socio-educational measures, depriving/restricting liberty in the capital of Bahia.

In view of all that has been exposed throughout the study carried out here, it is believed that it should not end here. On the contrary, its dimension and complexity make it essential that new reflections and approaches be made about the egress of socio-educational measures.

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